

# German and Austrian Troops in Russian Poland Falling Back

Belgian colonies, and that the British and Germans have been having more skirmishes.

## SOUTH AFRICAN UPRISING IS STILL MORE SERIOUS

Still more serious, however, is the rebellion in South Africa, although Premier Botha, who withheld news of the uprising led by Generals De Wet and Beyers until he himself got into action, seems to have inflicted a severe defeat on General Beyer, routing his command and taking a number of prisoners.

The invasion of Angola was not unexpected for Portugal had declared her intention of helping the allies, and in view of the possibility of a German attack on her colonies, had sent reinforcements to her garrison. Portugal, if the report of the German invasion is true, is the ninth nation drawn into the war. There is danger of still further additions to follow. Holland and her neutrality may be violated south of the Scheldt, which the Germans, now that they have Antwerp, would find of such service, and the eastern border of the Netherlands, on which the Germans are massing troops are the danger points.

The Dutch government declares it is prepared to guard the country's neutrality at any cost.

## GERMANS RECEIVE CHECK ALL ALONG BATTLE FRONT

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Official dispatches made public here to-night by the French embassy reported successes for the allies all along the line. "Reports state that everywhere the enemy has received a serious check," said the cablegram.

The text of the dispatch follows:

"Of the army of the Duke of Wurtemberg and the Crown Prince of Bavaria, on a front occupied by one English brigade, 1,600 corpses were found."

"On the heights of the Highway Des Dames it is estimated that the number of killed and wounded Germans is about 2,000, although our only losses reached about 100 men killed or wounded."

"Other attacks on different parts of our front, particularly at the north and the south of Somme and toward Berry-au-Bac, were less important."

"Reports state that everywhere the enemy has received serious check. In the course of the day yesterday, as previously, the allied troops took a number of prisoners. In the region of North an unknown number of mitrailleuses and cannon were taken by our troops."

"In Poland the progress of the Russians continues. A very vigorous combat took place in the region of Jozow-Rawa."

"In the direction of Nowo-Alexandria-Zwolen, the enemy beat a retreat, leaving to the Russians fifty officers, 3,000 men and a number of mitrailleuses and cannon."

"In the south of Soletz the Russian troops crossed the Vistula, taking eight officers and 200 men."

"In the Carpathians the Austrians were thrown back on the railway near Stachowice. In the East Prussian violent German attacks were repulsed."

## GERMAN NIGHT ATTACKS REPELLED BY ALLIES

PARIS, October 28 (11:18 P. M.).—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night says:

"In Belgium two night attacks attempted by the enemy in the region of Dixmude have been repulsed."

"The German effort on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude appeared to be moderating. Our offensive continues to the north of Ypres."

"Between Labasse and Lens, there has been slight progress on our part."

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

## GERMANS FALL BACK ALL ALONG LINE, IS REPORT

LONDON, October 28 (6:25 P. M.).—An Evening News dispatch, dated Northern France, and timed 7 o'clock this morning, says:

"It is reported here that the Germans are falling back all along the line from Labasse to the Sea."

## COUSIN OF KING GEORGE KILLED ON BATTLEFIELD

LONDON, October 28 (P. M.).—Prince Maurice, a cousin of King George, and a son of Prince Henry of Battenberg, has been killed on the battlefield in France. He was

an officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Prince Maurice was the first member of the British royal family to be killed in the war. It was reported the Prince was not actually killed on the field of battle, but died from wounds received in an engagement. King George and Queen Mary visited Kensington Palace to console with Princess Henry, the Prince's mother.

## ITALY MAY OCCUPY PART OF ALBANIA

PARIS, October 28 (3:15 P. M.).—The action of Greece in occupying the southern end of Albania is regarded by competent observers here to be now of great moment, and which may cause Italy also to occupy a part of Albania.

## FRENCH LOSSES OF 40,000 REPORTED

BERLIN, October 28 (by wireless to Sayville).—Swiss newspapers report that since the capture by the Germans of Camp des Buissones, the French losses in the battle between Toul and Verdun have been more than 40,000 men. The French officers, according to statements in these newspapers, complain of the inferior quality of the new French troops.

## AUSTRIAN TROOPS ALMOST ANNIHILATED

NETOGROD, October 28 (via London, 5:20 P. M.).—The Austrian attempt to envelop the left flank of General Brusiloff, the Russian commander, according to a semi-official announcement to-day, finished badly for the Austrians.

On October 24, the Russians surrounded the Austrian cavalry division, together with some Landsturm troops, fourteen miles south of Sambor, and with a few exceptions, annihilated them, capturing twenty guns and a train of ammunition.

## FORCED TO WITHDRAW BEFORE RUSSIAN FORCES

BERLIN, October 28 (via Amsterdam and London, 8:22 P. M.).—The German and Austrian troops in Poland, according to an official announcement issued in Berlin to-day, have been forced to withdraw before fresh Russian forces advancing from Ivanogorod, Warsaw and Novogorodsk, after having repulsed all former Russian attacks.

The official statement continued:

"At first the Russians did not follow and the withdrawal of our troops took place without difficulty. The reserve troops will change their formation according to the situation."

## BRITISH BOMBARDMENT IS WITHOUT SUCCESS

AMSTERDAM (via London), October 28 (8:20 P. M.).—General headquarters at Berlin issued the following official communication this morning:

"The fighting near Nieuport and Dixmude is continuing. The Belgians have received considerable reinforcements, but our attacks are being repulsed. Sixteen British warships joined the attack on our right wing, but their bombardment was without success."

"Near Ypres the situation as announced yesterday remains unchanged. West of Lille our attacks are being continued without success."

"Argonne wood have been carried, and the defenders captured."

"To sum up, there has been no material change on our western front."

## RUSSIAN FORCES INFLECT SEVERE LOSSES

PETROGRAD, October 28.—The following official communication was issued to-day from general headquarters:

"The battle which has been in progress for four days south of the Pilzta River, in the forests on the line extending from the Biagoluga (Blagoluzki) to Glogowacz, Polczna and Janow, our troops have inflicted upon the Austro-German forces a severe defeat. The heroic forces of our troops definitely broke down on October 26 the German trenches in the twentieth corps and the reserve guard corps of the Germans."

"On the center, after fighting of an extremely desperate character, we succeeded in establishing a firm foothold on the border of a forest in the region of the villages of Adamoff, Severinoff and Marlanoff."

"On the left wing we captured by assault a defensive position established at Polcznaw, and developed a portion of the Austrian troops near Berdzje."

"On the night of October 27 the enemy's corps fell back to positions towards the line between Edlinsk, Radom and Ilja. We captured both cannon and prisoners."

"On the right bank of the Pilzta, on the front between Jozow and Novomasto, the fighting continues with the same desperation."

"In Galicia the battle is raging along the whole front of the River San. We have taken an additional ten officers and 500 men."

"South of Przemyel our troops are advancing at certain points."

"East Prussia the enemy has violently bombarded our positions. The operations in the region of Bakalarjevo. Repeated attacks have all been repulsed."

"The success which we have won to the south of the Pilzta, and the result of which was the retreat of the enemy on the main front, is of the very greatest importance."

## SAVED PUBLIC BUILDINGS FROM BOMBARDMENT

ANTWERP, October 28 (via London, 9:20 P. M.).—To Grand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, is due credit for saving the cathedral, art galleries, churches, theatres and public buildings in Antwerp during the recent German bombardment.

When the Germans approached Antwerp Mr. Whitlock asked their commander, General Von Der Goltz, to spare the historic buildings. General Von Der Goltz agreed to use his good offices if Mr. Whitlock would prepare maps for the German aeroplanists, that they might direct the firing. Henry W. Diederich, American consul-general, then arranged large maps, on which were indicated points which it was desired should be avoided by the German shells.

The shooting was so skillful that the Palace of Justice was the only large government building struck. It was slightly damaged. The slight damage done to the city is considered remarkable in view of the fact that, in addition to the three-day bombardment, Zeppelins and Taube aeroplanes made attacks.

## GREAT QUIET PREVAILS ALONG BELGIAN COAST

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND (via London, 7 P. M.). October 28.—The Telegrams correspondent at Sluis says remarkable quiet prevails along the Belgian coast. The German garrisons at Bruges, Ostend and Knokke, he says, are not very large. The German commander at Bruges has ordered all British subjects between the ages of sixteen and sixty to leave Belgium.

## RESERVISTS WILL BE INTERNED IN CANADA

OTTAWA, October 28.—The dominion government has decided to intern German and Austrian reservists who

might become "useful" to their countries should they leave Canada.

The government will open regular registration offices where "persons of alien enemy nationality" must report.

Reservists not included in either of the two classes named are to be placed with prisoners of war. These prisoners will not be imprisoned in any penal institution. Those who have wives and children dependent upon them will be permitted to live with their families in detention camps at government expense.

## GERMANS ARE BITTER AGAINST ENGLISH

BRUSSELS (via London, 10:05 P. M.). October 28.—Evidence is reaching here daily of the extremely bitter feeling of the German soldiers against the British. Where Germans oppose British the fighting is reported to be intense.

Between the Germans and the French there is a more cordial feeling. Near Courtrai French soldiers in the trenches signalled a message to the British. "This is our common birthday."

The Germans passed the word along the trenches and replied:

"We won't shoot much to-day. Let the colonel enjoy the day."

Germans at Liege, Namur and Antwerp are restoring fortifications and repairing guns spiked by the Belgians. A number of Germans have been killed while testing the guns thus repaired.

WATER ROUTES GUARDED TO PROTECT SHIPPING

FLUSHING, HOLLAND (via London, October 28, 10:12 P. M.).—Water routes from Polkessone to Flushing and from the English coast to Dieppe, Boulogne and Calais are being guarded with the greatest care to protect shipping against mines and submarines. British cruisers escort all trawlers and mine sweepers. Torpedo boat destroyers and other small naval craft are all along the routes. British aeroplanes also are constantly on duty.

Four Belgian fishermen were killed near Nieuport in handling a mine that washed ashore.

GUN FIRING LEADS TO BELIEF OF SEA BATTLE

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, October 28 (via London, 1:30 A. M.).—The Telegrams says:

"Gun firing, lasting forty-five minutes, heard early Wednesday in a Northerly direction from Knokke, Belgium, and repeated twelve hours later, leads to the belief there has been a sea battle."

"It is rumored there was an armistice between Yser on Wednesday, a no firing was heard. Only a few wounded arrived at Bruges on Wednesday."

"The Germans are sending new guns and ammunition of heavy caliber and also wood with which to build bridges to the Yser."

ABOUT 1,500,000 MEN ON BRITISH ARMY ROLLS

LONDON, October 28 (10:30 P. M.).—The British army rolls and drilling in the United Kingdom now amounts approximately to 1,500,000 men. About 900,000 of these belong to what is termed "Kitchener's Army"—men who have responded to his two calls for 500,000 soldiers to serve for the duration of the war. About 600,000 are territorialists; the remainder are enrolled with the special reserves, so-called, or with the regular army and have seen previous service.

The territorialists are considered the flower of the force, as a great majority of them belong to the middle and upper middle classes, and are well accustomed to athletic pursuits.

The men are drilling with feverish enthusiasm and are anxious to go abroad for service on the firing line. The Canadian contingent is not included in this total.

FLEET OPERATING AGAINST GERMANS

LONDON, October 28 (12:11 A. M.).—The Central News correspondent at Dover says:

"The British fleet is still operating against the Germans off Belgium without success as yet on vessels being struck. A battleship has joined in the bombardment, using her twelve-inch guns."

RUSSIAN REPELLED BY AUSTRIAN FORCES

MANCHESTER, MASS., October 28.—This official dispatch from Vienna was given out here to-night at the Austro-Hungarian embassy:

"In Angoroff we have made until now 83,000 prisoners and captured seventeen machine guns. One Russian colonel and 200 men surrendered near Jaroslaw. At Zaluzze, southwest of Smolensk, the Russians were repulsed."

"In Serbia, between the Rivers Drina and Save, we carried fortified positions of the enemy and captured four machine guns, 60 rifles and numerous prisoners. A counter-attack made by the Servians broke down."

"The situation in the middle of Galicia is unchanged. Heavy fighting has been going on southwest of Ivanogorod, where one of our army corps captured 10,000 prisoners."



Moving the Belgian Government into France. Once again has the Belgian government been moved. The photo shows a carload of papers and books from the government offices being taken into France. Originally the capital of Belgium was at Brussels. It was then moved to Antwerp. From that city it was next transferred to Ostend. From there it was shifted to Dunkirk, and now it has been moved into French territory.

## CLEVER RUSE OF FRENCH TO TAKE GERMAN LINES

Batteries, Invisible From the Front, Catch Reserves on Advance 1,000 Yards Behind Works.

## THIRD OF TEN BROUGHT DOWN

Infantry Then Charges and Wins Way Through Fire From Trenches, Which Are Taken With Bayonet. Armies Close Together.

PARIS, October 27.—This is how a portion of the German lines northeast of Ypres was taken yesterday, according to officers who have arrived in Paris from the battle line. A series of light four-gun, three-inch field batteries, each invisible from the front, were disposed behind the natural cover of undulations in the fields, bits of wood, ruined farmhouses or dry ravines.

The guns, working to their full capacity of four shells to the minute, sprayed bursting projectiles over the German trenches in a wide belt before over and behind the carefully dug and roofed field works that is the usual thing with the adversaries. The German infantry, as long as they kept inside the covered trenches, were secure except from the chance of shells falling directly through the narrow space left for rifle and machine-gun fire.

The French infantry, from the rear of their own line of trenches, got up as it for the usual run for the German lines. The French guns, at a moment agreed-upon, ceased their fire, and the Germans, supposing the usual charging rush was coming, ordered up their reserve infantry, who were held outside of the shell zone, to support the slender lines in their trenches.

The French infantry, although firing heavily, did not charge. The French artillery changed their range, and at a signal by telephone from the French trenches caught the German reserves coming on the run 1,000 yards behind the covered trenches, when the French broke formations and seemed to bring down a third of the men in the line. They simply could not advance through the section of bursting shells.

## TRENCHES TAKEN WITH THE BAYONET

The French infantry then charged, and won their way through the fire from the German trenches, which they took with the bayonet.

The pushing of the Germans out of the trenches was a matter of time, and the establishing of French positions inside the German frontier is regarded as an important achievement at this juncture, proving that the allies are capable of carrying the war into the enemy's country, while holding the invading army in check in the north.

The "blue devils," as the Germans call the French light infantry operating in the trenches, again showed the terror in which they are held by the enemy. They led the final rush which forced the last of the Germans out of French Lorraine. These troops hesitated for a moment before the time being, the long effort against the unfortified town of Nancy, the defense of which has proved a great surprise to the Germans. In the absence of strong fortifications, the French find what is more effective in this war, field works. All through the foothills of the Vosges every thicket, beech forest, every knoll was a little fortress, every gulch a death trap, and the German left there the flower of the Imperial Guard.

Further west on the great front the German troops, again, fell to a new kind of surprise. While the French duel gave the infantry a respite, they drove toward the allies' line horses around the necks of which hung placards announcing the defeat of the Russians.

The trenches are so close on this part of the front that orders may be heard across the intervening space, and the soldiers relieve the tension of their long watches by exchanging quips.

## GERMAN TROOPS EXHAUSTED

BRUSSELS, October 28 (via London, 8:40 P. M.).—German troops in Central Belgium virtually have exhausted their petrol supply. They apparently are unable to secure a return of large quantities of fuel or of their seized horse and shipped to Germany.

The Germans are requisitioning many second-hand horses, which they formerly had ignored, and also horse vehicles.

Letters received here indicate that M. Max, formerly burgomaster of Brussels, is still held in Leipzig by German officials. His refusal to turn over the fire department tower and ladders led to his arrest.

## GETS 20 YEARS IN PRISON

Man Who Assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Wife Sentenced.

SARAJEVO, BOSNIA, October 28 (via Amsterdam to London, 10:15 P. M.).—Gavrilo Princip, who assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenburg, was sentenced to-day to twenty years in prison.

Four of the other conspirators were sentenced to death by hanging, one to life imprisonment, two, including Mehmedjo Gabrinovic, who threw a bomb at the archduke, to twenty years; one to sixteen years, one to thirteen years, two to ten years, one to seven years, and two to three years.

The other defendants were acquitted.

## THINKS WAR EVIDENCE OF RETURN OF CHRIST

WASHINGTON, VA., October 28.—The general conference of the Seventh Day Adventists here to-day pledged support to a movement to raise \$100,000 for foreign mission endeavor next year.

Slipher R. A. Underwood, of Nebraska, said the war was one of the surest evidences he had seen of the second return of Christ.

## AMERICAN SHIP DETAINED

Vessel Loaded With Copper Halted at Gibraltar by British Authorities.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The American ship Kronland, from New York bound for Naples and Greece with a cargo of copper has been detained at Gibraltar by the British authorities, according to a report to the State Department to-day from American Consul Sprague.

Consul Sprague did not report the reason for the detention of the Kronland, but as copper is listed by the British as contraband, it is assumed that the British government's attitude will be similar to that in the case of another American ship which carried copper to Holland. In that case, when the Dutch government gave assurances that copper cargoes would not be reshipped from Holland, the British government released the ship.

The State Department has asked Mr. Sprague for a fuller report on the circumstances attending the detention of the Kronland.

## PRISON WARDEN SUSPENDED

Pending Inquiry Into Charges That He Granted Privileges to Prisoners.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 28.—On request of Governor Glynn, John D. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, to-day suspended Warden Joseph McCormick, pending inquiry into charges that he granted privileges to prisoners.

Assistant District Attorney Goldstein, of Brooklyn, to-day subpoenaed Michael J. Walsh, deputy State comptroller, and a Democratic leader of McCormick's home county, to appear before the Kings County grand jury tomorrow. Walsh generally has been credited with obtaining McCormick's appointment.

## SWEEPING INVESTIGATION OF SING SING TO BE MADE

NEW YORK, October 28.—A sweeping investigation of affairs at Sing Sing Prison will be begun to-morrow by Stephen C. Baldwin, appointed yesterday by Governor Glynn as a special investigator. Mr. Baldwin said he would not only investigate the case of the United Bank of Brooklyn, reported to

have received special consideration from the prison authorities, but would take up many other matters connected with prison discipline.

## JURY STILL DEADLOCKED

After Seven Days, Again Notifies Court There is No Chance of Agreement.

SCRANTON, PA., October 28.—The jury in the case of William Peggam, charged with the murder of a woman, tried here last week on the charge of murdering Mary Quinn, twelve years ago, was still deadlocked to-night. It has been locked up nearly seven days, and repeatedly has notified the court there is no chance of an agreement. Each time the jury has been informed that under the law a verdict must be reached.

Two days ago some of the jurors sent out for changes of clothing, declaring they were prepared to stay all winter.

## CONVICTED OF MURDER

NEW YORK, October 28.—A verdict of murder in the second degree was returned by the sixth Grand Jury to-day against Michael Serago, thirty years of age, charged with killing William G. Martin, a Toronto milliner, here on August 11, 1913. Henry Schaeffer, father of the victim, secured sentence for his share in the life of Martin was robbed and strangled to death in Serago's room.

## ENGLAND IS GREATEST OBSTACLE TO PEACE

LONDON, October 28 (12:10 A. M.).—A Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, brother of the Belgian Queen, commanding the sixth German army corps, has issued to his corps the following order:

"We are fortunate to have opposed to the English troops—the troops of that people whose envy has been at work for years to surround us with enemies in order to strangle us. We owe to them the present bloody war. Therefore take reprisals for the cunning of the enemy and for all our rifles when we meet them. Show them it is not so easy to wipe out the Germans of history, now that we are faced with an enemy who is the greatest obstacle to peace."

"It may be recalled that Emperor William, in congratulating the commander of the Bavarian army corps receiving for the bravery of his troops said, according to the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, 'I should like the English to meet the Bavarians just once more.'"

## OPERATIONS OF ALLIES VERY SATISFACTORY

LONDON, October 28.—The Belgian minister in London this afternoon received the following message from his government:

"The operations of the allies at Ypres are very satisfactory."

## GERMANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES IN NIGHT ATTACKS

LONDON, October 28 (6:35 P. M.).—The Duke of Wurttemberg's army has lost heavily in the north of France, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris.

The Germans, the message adds, lost 2,000 in killed and wounded in a night attack on Crayonne. The French casualties number 100.

## ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN MINE

Freight Steamer Manchester Commerce Goes Down Off North Coast of Ireland.

## CAPTAIN AND 18 OF CREW LOST

Thirty Others Picked Up by Trawler City of London and Are Taken to Fleetwood, England—Men Exhibit Greatest Coolness.

FLEETWOOD, ENGLAND, October 28 (via London).—The trawler City of London arrived here to-day with the survivors of the British freight steamer Manchester Commerce, which struck a mine late Monday night off the north coast of Ireland and sank. Captain Payne and thirteen of his crew were drowned, while thirty others were saved by the trawler.

Ambulances, physicians and a large crowd of the townspeople were at the dock when the trawler came in. Second Officer Gee told the story of the disaster. He said:

"The explosion occurred twenty miles north of Tory Island, on the main trade route from Manchester to Canada. The explosion shook the vessel as if it was merely a chip of wood. There was no doubt anybody's mind as to what had happened. The ship began to sink at once, and was beneath the waves seven minutes after striking the mine."

"The officers and crew exhibited the greatest coolness under the circumstances. We were able to launch only one lifeboat, when the ship gave a sudden lurch and went down. The captain and officers who were on the moment preparing to launch the other boats, were compelled to jump into the water to try and save themselves by swimming. The single boat already launched. Several of them were carried down with the ship."

"I was swimming for twenty minutes before I was picked up. The last 15 minutes of the night were spent in orders for launching a second boat. I took command in the solitary lifeboat, and we picked up all the survivors, and then the German cruiser, Endeavour, when satisfied that there was no more to be saved, hoisted an improvised flag. We had gone forty-two miles when we were picked up by the trawler. "Several of our men suffered from exposure, as most of them had on no clothing except shirts and trousers."

## JAPANESE LINER SUNK

German Cruiser Adds Another to Its List of War Prizes.

BERLIN, October 28 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—The German cruiser Emden, according to an official announcement issued to-day, has sunk a big Japanese liner bound for Singapore. According to the Italian newspaper Stampa, the German cruiser, Emden, and Karlsruhe, up to the present time, have sunk thirty-three vessels, aggregating a tonnage of 150,000.

## DIFFICULT TASK BY NATIVE TROOPS

PARIS, October 28 (11:55 P. M.).—Officers returning from the front describe a difficult and dangerous task performed by the native troops during the night along the Belgian coast.

In absolute darkness they surprised and destroyed a German ammunition park, putting out of action several batteries which had caused great annoyance to the German forces. They were killed and a thick sheet of ammunition wagons were sheltered were burned.

## Baby of Future is Considered

Much thought has been